

any names recommended for dispenser shall be considered by the Manager in making an appointment, but he may appoint any other person.
(Form of Ballot)

1. No Dispensaries.
2. Less Dispensaries.
3. More Dispensaries.
4. No Change.

Name recommended for Dispenser

The Judges and clerks in holding such special election shall be further governed by such rules and regulations as the Board of Control may prescribe as to the manner of conducting election and making the returns thereof. The Board of Control is hereby authorized and empowered to make rules and regulations for the holding, conducting and making returns of any special election, not otherwise provided in this Act and all returns shall be made to the Board of Control and kept on file in the Manager's office. If a majority of people entitled to vote at such special election, shall vote "No Dispensaries," then no dispensaries shall be established in such precinct until expressed otherwise at a subsequent election. And should any dispensary already exist such dispensary shall be removed. If a majority of the persons entitled to vote shall vote "Less Dispensaries," the Board of Control and Manager shall proceed to remove one or more of the Dispensaries previously established in such precinct. If the majority vote be for "More Dispensaries" then the Board of Control and Manager shall proceed to establish one or more dispensaries in such precinct. And if the majority should vote "No Change" the Board of Control and Manager shall make no change until otherwise recommended at a subsequent election.

SECTION 44. In the operation of the business management connected with the control, sale and dispensation of intoxicants under the provisions of this Act where ambiguity appears in the statute or where there is doubt as to the meaning and intent of the law, such questions shall be referred to the Board of Control and any rule of procedure promulgated by the Board of Control shall govern on such doubtful points, until the meeting of the next Legislature.

SECTION 45. No new liquor licenses of any kind whether wholesale or retail shall be issued from the date of the passage of this Act. Nothing in the Act shall be construed so as to affect in any way the rights of private dealers in liquors granted to them by licenses already issued, but none of such licenses shall be renewed upon the expiration of its term. On and from July first, nineteen hundred and one, the day when this Act shall take effect, the Board of Control and the Manager may if they see fit establish liquor dispensaries in any place whether the local private license term is expired or not.

The Manager may buy from licensed parties before the expiration of the term of license any stock that they may have on hand and willing to sell. Such sales will be subjected to the same provisions as enumerated in section fifteen of this Act.

SECTION 46. The Attorney-General shall at all times when requested, furnish legal opinions and advice to the Board of Control or Manager, or any dispenser concerning the control, management and dispensation of intoxicants under the provisions of this Act, without charge therefor, and shall prosecute all cases affecting the Territory. He may act with any County Attorney and may authorize any County Attorney to institute proceedings, either civil or criminal on behalf of the Territory, provided that the county in which such County Attorney resides is not a party in such proceedings.

SECTION 47. In all matters affecting the interests of any county, the County Attorney shall institute proceedings in court to protect the interests of such county and shall prosecute all violations of this Act on behalf of the Territory. He shall render legal opinions and give legal advice to any officer under this Act, upon application therefor, without charge, and the Attorney-General and County Attorney may act together or separately in all cases effecting either Territory or county arising under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 48. That all laws and parts or clauses of laws together with pains and penalties thereunder, in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 49. That the sum of dollars is hereby appropriated by the Legislature for the biennial period from any money in the public treasury not otherwise appropriated for the pay roll of officers and other current expenses of the service under this act. This amount shall be credited to a fund for the general purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act as to the sale, control and transportation of intoxicants under this Act. Such fund shall be subject to the orders of the Board of Control. That the further sum of dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the public treasury, not otherwise appropriated to meet the expenses of organization and commencing the operation of the service under this Act. This sum shall be a special fund of organization of the service relating to the sale, control and transportation of intoxicants, and shall be subject to the orders of the Board of Control for the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 50. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and from July first, Nineteen Hundred and One.

DR. BROWN HERE.

He is Secretary of
a Missionary
Board.

ON HIS WAY
TO FAR EAST

He Will Visit Various Presby-
terian Missions in the
East.

Rev. Arthur L. Brown, D. D., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is in the city, en route to the Orient.

Dr. Brown, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Portland, Ore., before he was appointed to his present position, six years ago, expects to devote fourteen months visiting Presbyterian missions and looking after mission affairs in China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, Siam, India and Syria, a considerable portion of which will be devoted to the work of straightening out the tangled condition of missionary affairs in China.

"Our losses in China will probably amount to a quarter of a million dollars," he said yesterday. "That is only an estimate, for it has been impossible up to the present time to ascertain exactly how much of our property was destroyed in the recent Boxer troubles. We know that the Presbyterian missions at Peking, Pao-ting-fu and Wei Hien were totally destroyed, that the mission at Ichowfu was looted, and that in other localities where buildings were not destroyed much portable property was stolen. Just what happened at other places in the disturbed district is not known, for the reason that no foreigners have been able to return there since the missionaries were driven out of the country. I shall endeavor, while in China, to ascertain what our losses amount to, but I want to say that it has become the fixed policy of the board not to make extortionate or imperious demands upon the Chinese in the settlement of our claims. We have adopted a conservative policy and will not endeavor to squeeze the Chinese. We feel that our relations with the Chinese in this settlement should be in harmony with the highest ideas of Christian justice. We are not in China for pecuniary profit, but from entirely disinterested motives."

COUNT BONI TO FIGHT DUEL

He Slaps the Face of a Parisian
Editor and Gets Chal-
lenged.

PARIS, March 14.—Count Boni de Castellane assailed M. Fernand de Rodays, editor of the Figaro, today for insinuating that he (M. de Castellane) had betrayed the Deroulede plot on the occasion of the funeral of the late President Faure, February 23, 1899. A duel is expected.

Count de Castellane interpreted a paragraph in the Figaro as alluding to him. He was accompanied by his father, the Marquis de Castellane, and a newspaper friend, M. Morel. They proceeded to the residence of M. de Rodays, in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, situated in the center of Paris. The count asked to see M. de Rodays, and was ushered into the writer's study. M. de Rodays received the party in his dressing room. Count de Castellane said:

"You published in the Figaro this morning an abominable paragraph against me."

M. de Rodays replied that he did not understand what the count meant, to which the latter retorted hotly: "Will you retract or not?"

COUNT BONI AS A SLAPPER.

To this M. de Rodays replied by explaining that the paragraph was courteously couched and that no mention was made of the name of Count de Castellane. Then, without further ado, Count de Castellane boxed M. de Rodays' ears severely and repeatedly.

M. de Rodays, who was seated, recoiled, and M. de Castellane followed him up and slapped his face severely. The Marquis de Castellane and M. Morel then interposed and protected M. de Rodays from further violence. The de Castellane party then withdrew.

M. de Rodays later in the day said he had decided to send seconds to Count Boni de Castellane.

The affair is the sensation of Paris. Since the speech of M. Deroulede at San Sebastian last month, in which he intimated that the Royalists of Paris had notified the police of his attempted coup d'état, after his refusal to allow the Duke of Orleans to appear in the ranks of the agitators, very great interest has been aroused respecting the identity of the Royalist emissary who approached M. Deroulede and M. Marcel-Hebert on that occasion, the names suggested including Jules Guérin, the hero of Fort Chabrol, while the Royalists denied that the emissary acted in behalf of them.

ARRANGE FOR A DUEL.

The duel arranged to take place possibly today or tomorrow near Lausanne, Switzerland, between M. Deroulede and M. Buffet, the agent of the Duke of Orleans, is a direct outcome of the discussion on the subject of the coup d'état which failed.

The paragraph in the Figaro, which was the immediate cause of the assault upon M. de Rodays, was as follows:

"People have been asking who is the person M. Deroulede wished to designate. It appears that he is a member of Parliament, and it is affirmed that he is the young deputy whose name is best known, and who, on the eve of starting for America with his young wife last week, very loyally delayed his departure in order to reply, if necessary, to the polemics which may develop."

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

Tremendous Bargains

IN OUR

Domestic Department

The attention of Householders, Hotelkeepers and others is a specially invited to a

Great Special Sale

OF WELL-KNOWN STANDARD
BRANDS OF

Pillow Cottons and Sheetings

We anticipated the recent rise in the Cotton Market, and secured an immense stock at old prices. We bought more than we require.

WE MUST REDUCE OUR STOCK DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

Everybody knows the goods. The following prices speak for themselves.

Sale Commences

Monday, March 4th.

Pillow Cottons,

Lockwood Brand, 42 inches wide,	10 cents.
" " 45 " "	12½ cents.
" " 50 " "	15 cents.
Dallas " 42 " "	10 cents.
Pepperell " 45 " "	12½ cents.
Pequot " 42 " "	12½ cents.
" " 45 " "	15 cents.
" " 50 " "	17½ cents.

Sheetings, Sheetings,

A SPECIAL LEADER of 50 pieces of White and Brown 10-4 Sheetings—SALE PRICE 15 cents.

Lockwood Brand in the following widths:
6-4—16 cents; 7-4—18 cents; 8-4—20 cents;
9-4—22½ cents; 10-4—25 cents.

Pequot Brand: 6-4—18 cents; 7-4—20 cents;
8-4—22½ cents; 9-4—25 cents; 10-4—30 cents.

Linen Sheetings and Pillow Casings

EQUALLY REDUCED.

Dress Department

Space will not permit us to quote prices, but at this sale we will offer BARGAINS that will astonish you.

Remember the Opening Day

Monday, March 4th.

L. B. KERR & CO.,
LIMITED.

Queen St., Honolulu.

Lands For Sale.

LOTS IN KING STREET TRACT
from \$1,350 to \$1,500 a lot, formerly
known as G. N. Wilcox's premises.

TWENTY LOTS IN MANO/
VALLEY, formerly Montano's Tract
\$3,000 a lot.

FOUR HUNDRED LOTS IN
KAIULANI TRACT, from \$200 to
\$250 a lot.

FIFTY LOTS IN KEKIO TRACT
opposite Makae Island, \$500 a lot.

TWENTY LOTS IN PUUNU/
TRACT, 100x200, \$1,200 a lot.

Etc., Etc.

For further particulars apply to

**W. C. Achi
& Company**
Real Estate
Brokers.

10 WEST KING ST.

Custom House Blanks.

Or All Kinds

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY.

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TO SUIT THE PURCHASER.

Patent Washout Closets.
Enameled Lavatories.
Enameled Sinks, assorted sizes.
Enameled Urinals, assorted sizes.
Galvanized Steel Sinks, assorted sizes.
Lead Pipes, assorted sizes.
Lead Traps, assorted sizes.
Galvanized Iron Pipes, assorted sizes.
Pipe Fittings, assorted sizes.
Pig Lead, Calking Lead; Solder, in large quantities.
Navy and Plumbers' Oakum.
Hose Bibbs, assorted sizes.
Check, Gate and Globe Valves.
Stop and Service Cocks.
Tinned Rivets, assorted sizes.

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., Ltd.
NO. 207 FORT ST.
OPPOSITE SPRECKELS' BANK.

For Rent

Large airy rooms,
Single or ensuite,

AT ORPHEUM HOTEL

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New Management.

Strictly
First
Class...

Read the Daily Advertiser, 75 cents
per month.

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL BOYS

Prof. Townsend Writes About
the Careers of All the
Graduates.

Editor Advertiser—So much has been said recently on the occupations of the graduates of Kamehameha School that I have taken the pains to investigate the whole subject, and think the results may be of interest to your readers. But before giving those results allow me to say that the occupations of hack driver and policeman seem to me in no way disgraceful. Our republican hack driver now sits in the House of Representatives, and in gaining his seat he defeated an independent hack driver. And having served my own time as policeman, I am not willing to acknowledge that I was thus engaged in a disgraceful occupation. The idea that Kamehameha School prepares young men for special occupations is entirely erroneous. From the first organization of the school it has been the constant effort of those in charge to make it understood that they were not trying to teach the trades, but only to give their pupils such training as will prepare them for the duties of good citizenship. Incidentally, they have given them much that will be useful to them in whatever occupation they may engage in, and which may form the basis of a trade, any one of a number of trades, in fact.

Since the opening of the school in 1887, one hundred and thirteen young men, all of Hawaiian blood, have become its graduates. Of these, seven are now engaged in mechanical occupations, thirteen are doing clerical work for private employers, eleven are school teachers, nine are doing clerical work for the government, nine are ranchmen, seven are employed in mercantile businesses, eight are laborers, seven are students, six are overseers of laborers, two are printers, two are policemen, one each is a district judge, a deputy sheriff, a tax collector, a hack driver, a parson, a musician, and a bartender. Two are believed to be dead, and eight are not at present employed, two are physically unable to work, and several have recently had employment, which for various reasons they have left.

One of the policemen enumerated is doing special work and the same time studying law. The hackdriver is running an automobile, and the training he received in school ought to make him especially valuable to his employers. Several of the ranchmen are carrying on the business for themselves; the same is true of those engaged in mercantile pursuits. Several of those engaged in mechanical work are contractors, employing mechanics. The term laborer has been used in rather a wide sense here, in some cases covering work which cannot be regarded as unskilled, though it is not strictly mechanical.

It will be observed that the above accounts for every young man who ever carried away a diploma from Kamehameha School. Full details are in my possession, and are available to any interested party.

Hereafter, if anyone wishes to take a fling at the education of young Hawaiians I would suggest that he try Lahainaluna Seminary. Although the graduates of that school may be serving their country and their race just as honorably as those of Kamehameha School, they are not so numerous, and they have been scattered so far and for so long a time that nobody will be able to trace them as I have traced the graduates of Kamehameha. It is safer! It has been tried a number of times, and experience proves the same.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.
Honolulu, March 21, 1901.